The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives World Trade Union Federation Delegation

President Kim Il Sung on March 2 received the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Mahendra Sen, Secretary of the WFTU.

On hand were Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and personages concerned Cho Yong Guk and Mun Byong Rok.

The President had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay, the delegation of the WFTU visited historic Mangyongdae and toured Panmunjom and other places.

After inspecting the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the delegation wrote in the visitor's book that the World Federation of Trade Unions would always stand firm on the side of the Korean people who fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and further strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

The delegation of the WFTU left Pyongyang on March 4.

President Kim Il Sung met with the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions on March 2. (KCNA Radiophoto)

State of S. Korean Democratic Movement

Spring is called a "political season" in south Korea. But this year, things are going to be different from what they were in the past. The south Korean "government" on Feb. 29 announced the restoration of civil rights to 684 persons including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

The south Korean authorities are publicizing the Feb. 29 reinstatement as a benefit granted by "president" Choi Gyu Ha, or as a step toward national reconciliation.

The south Korean authorities restored civil rights only to those whom they think they can utilize for their political purposes. This is proven by the fact that a great number of people convicted under the "anti-communist law", the "public security law" and other similar laws, were excluded from the Feb. 29 reinstatement.

Lurking behind the measure is the intention of the present south Korean rulers to continue the *yusin* political system.

Furthermore, the ruling quarters are thinking of dividing the democratic dissident forces into two by restoring civil rights to some influential figures like Kim Dae Jung in an attempt to cause overheated competition for candidacy in the presidential election slated for early next year.

Leaders of the democratic dissident forces are well aware of the schemings of the authorities.

Prominent dissident leader Kim Dae Jung and the NDP leader Kim Yong Sam on Feb. 6, in a bid to prevent a possible division of the democratic dissident forces, met at Seoul's Diplomatic Club and agreed to forestall any excessive competition for candidacy in the election expected early next year. The two Kims also agreed that the present situation is developing in the direction of restoring democracy, thanks to the united cooperation of democratic forces, but various problems of uncertainty requiring vigilance lie ahead.

Unity in Anti-Establishment Forces

Democratic leaders of south Korea tried hard to form a National Union for Democracy and National Reunification as a united body embracing all the democratic forces, including workers.

In 1978 they created the Korean Council of the Human Rights Movement. In March, 1977 they emphasized the role of workers in their democratic dissident movement and in December, issued the Charter of Korean Workers' Human Rights. All these moves virtually completed the unification of the democratic dissident movement.

The National Union for Democracy and National Reunification was formed on March 1, 1979, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the historic March 1 Popular Uprising.

The long-overdue grand alliance of the democratic forces became a reality when the newly-elected President Kim Yong Sam of the New Democratic Party committed his party to the National Union for Democracy and National Reunification.

The anti-Establishment stance of the NDP was underlined as President Kim Yong Sam warmly received the female workers of the Y.H. Industrial Company who sought for his party's support and staged a sit-down inside the NDP headquarters. The NDP survived all sorts of crackdowns mounted by the ruling quarters.

It was at the time of the Y.H. incident that the Opposition New Democratic Party came out in support of workers for the first time. Until then its anti-Establishment stance had been very weak.

South Korean newspapers widely reported brutual acts by the police authorities in defiance of strict press censorship.

Then came the Pusan and Masan incidents.

Democracy Leads to Reunion

Democratization of south Korea is unthinkable apart from the reunification of the divided Korean Peninsula. Complete democratization can be achieved when the divided country is reunified. South Korean pastor Mun Ik Hwan once stated: "Democracy without reunification is of no significance."

The Korean people both in north and south Korea, unanimously aspiring after the reunification of Korea, want to see their homeland reunified in the '80s.

The only way out for the Korean nation is to reunify the country. No peaceful reunification can be achieved by "communizing" the south or by prevailing communism in the north. It is possible only when the great national unity of the Korean people in the north and the south is achieved.

Pyongyang Meet Marks 61st Anniv. Of Mar. 1 Popular Uprising

A Pyongyang report meeting marking the 61st anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising was held at the People's Palace of Culture on February 29.

The meeting was attended by Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee; Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier; Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Man, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Du Hwan, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and other leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations and working people in the city.

Chairman Kim Man Gum delivered the report at the meeting.

* * *

The March First Popular Uprising in 1919, he said, was a nation-wide resistance in which the whole nation rose up and fought valiantly for the freedom and independence of the country and against the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors.

He went on:

Through this struggle the national consciousness and class awakening of the Korean people were heightened and their anti-Japanese sentiments ran higher.

The ardent desire of the Korean people who were thirstily waiting for the appearance of an outstanding leader who would lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea along a road of victory was realised only when President Kim Il Sung led the arduous and complex Korean revolution at its head, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

Referring to the question of national reunification, he said: The Korean people must no longer let the tragedy of division continue, but achieve the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date possible.

It is high time the north and south pooled strength and sought effective ways for ending the tragedy of division and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Never has the question of national reunification posed itself before the Korean nation so urgently as today.

We will go hand in hand with anyone who wants reunification in earnest, not asking about his past doings, to say nothing of the differences in ideology, idea and system, because reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, is so precious and unity is so urgent.

To pave the way for reunification through a great unity of the nation, a wide-range north-south dialogue must be arranged, first of all.

In January this year the Pyongyang side sent letters to representatives of political parties and organisations and the authorities of south Korea proposing meetings to promote dialogue and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The dialogue for reunification must not be made a monopoly of a specified man or a few persons but be participated in by personages of all circles.

He stressed:

The U.S. should give up their anachronistic dream of keeping hold on south Korea indefinitely by freezing the division of Korea and withdraw all their troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay.

Yun Po Son Urges Choi Gyu Ha To Restore Democracy

The south Korean authorities have been making avid bids to create an impression that they are easing conditions over the dissident forces and carrying out democratic reforms one by one while they are busy prolonging the *yusin* dictatorial system.

They inaugurated the so-called "Advisory Council on State Affairs" on Feb. 18. It is said that "president" Choi Gyu Ha is to receive advice from the council on major state policy programs, including those of national security, economy and culture, as well as advice on political parties.

Former "president" Yun Po Son was requested to become a council member, but in a letter to Choi Gyu Ha he refused the request saying that he has no mind to become a council member as long as the caretaker government continues the *yusin* system.

In the letter dated on Feb. 17 he urged the Choi government to take the following steps for democratization of south Korea.

1) The government should restore democratic order which has been destroyed by the *yusin* system and mend all its defects. Those arrested on charges of violation of emergency measures No. 1, including poet Kim Ji Ha and all the others detained by the ex-government as political reprisals should be released, the citizens who have been deprived of their citizenship by unlawful exercise of power should have their civil rights restored. The reporters of the Dong-A Ilbo and the Choson Ilbo who were dismissed unjustifiably, and laid-off workers of the Tongil Textile Factory and dismissed professors must be reinstated.

2) Along with the above-mentioned steps, the caretaker government should abolish martial law, release those who violated presidential decrees from patriotic motives and broaden the scope for national reconciliation and strengthen the basis for a democratic fatherland.

3) The caretaker government has to assume full responsibility as a democratic government and take various steps, coupled with democratic reforms, to improve the people's living, as the people at large are suffering from living difficulties because of the skyrocketing prices.

4) It is necessary for martial law commander to state clearly its attitude, because doubts about the military have been growing stronger among the people since the Oct. 26 and Dec. 12 incidents.

5) The caretaker government has to show a good example as a democratic interim government by respecting people's will, doing its best to work out plans to solve all the problems related to democratization, through democratic procedure and means.

6) The caretaker government should not irritate the people earnestly aspiring after democracy, by giving them impression that the old *yusin* system is still alive.

He added that if his belief is in agreement with the president's and if the government takes practical steps to live up to the aspirations of the people, then he was willing to work hand in hand with him to fulfil the historic task of democratizing the country.

Korean Reunion-Support Int'l Body Sends Letters To U.S. Congress

The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea recently sent letters to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States in connection with the successful conclusion of the international signature compaign supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The letters said:

Contrary to the U.S. President announcement that he would withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea, he let large-scale joint exercises be held in south Korea every year by mobilising U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and naval and air forces based in Japan, Guam and U.S. mainland.

He who is loud-mouthed about "defence of human rights" continuously supported the dictator of the Seoul "regime" who was denounced even by the influential personages of the United States for his corruption and sanguinary acts.

Nobody doubts the fact that the United States' continued support to the Seoul "regime" played and is now playing a decisive role in stifling democracy in south Korea and makes the successors to the defunct dictator oppose democratisation.

The United States must know that it cannot frighten the people by force of arms or by blackmails in the capitol. It is time that the United States pursued a realistic policy in conformity with the desire of the people to live in peace.

The United States can never shape the destiny and future of the peoples of other countries.

The United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea and have talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We hope you will accept this letter willingly and use your high functions in the interest of peace so that a reliable political line will get the upper hand in the policy of the U.S. government.

KOREA FOCUS

Message of Zimbabwe General Elections

The Zimbabwe people won a great victory in the three-day general elections which began on February 27 to elect a 100-member parliament. Of the eighty seats allocated to Blacks, 57 went to the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) led by Robert Mugabe which won 62.9 percent of the votes, and 20 to the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by Joshua Nkomo for 24.1 percent of the votes.

The two organizations form a united Patriotic Front (PF) which speaks for the will and interests of the Zimbabwe people. The Patriotic Front seized a total of 77 seats of the 100-member legislature, while the Abel Muzorewa-led United African National Council allied with the Smith clique won a mere three seats, or 8.2 percent of the votes.

The landslide victory crowns the many years of resistance put up against the centuries-long British colonial rule.

In the 3rd century the Shona tribes began to inhabit Zimbabwe and then various tribes as well moved to that land. In the second half of the 15th century, Zimbabwe emerged the largest empire in African regions south of the equator. Its people take national pride in a series of elaborate stone ruins of Zimbabwe built between the 11th and 18th centuries.

Sufferings and misfortunes befell them, disrupting their peace and prosperity when the Western colonialists invaded to mine Zimbabwe's rich underground deposits of chrome, copper, gold, nickel and iron ore. In the 16th century the Portuguese arrived and the 19th century the British came. Zimbabwe was named Rhodesia after Cecil John Rhodes, British colonialist exploiter. The local people refused to accept Western rule and began to resist.

The general elections were far from a Black-White confrontation. At stake was a critical issue of whether colonial rule should be continued or terminated. In other words, the fundamental problem concerned the restoration of national independence. During the last 100 years, 96 percent of the population of 7 million—Blacks—had been ruled by 4 percent, namely, the Whites. The British colonialists expected that that rule would be continued.

Agreement on holding the general elections was reached in a December London conference of representatives of the Patriotic Front, the Salisbury regime and the British Government. It was turns and twists that marked the process to that agreement. The colonialists, unable to stem the tide of history to national independence, tried to maintain their rule by giving the Blacks nominal participation in power. This move was defied by Ian Smith, leader of the hardline White inhabitants in Salisbury when he declared unilateral independence from Britain. It also prompted the Black people to undertake guerrilla warfare, which involved full-scale operations since 1972. Salisbury was expelled from the international community of nations when the United Nations adopted sanctions against it.

In face of such developments, Ian Smith made a concession to the Black people in March, 1978 by making overtures to the Black moderates. In June, 1979, Muzorewa was named a new Premier to lead the so-called Black-White biracial Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. However, the Patriotic Front responsible for armed resistance refused to participate in the new regime, calling Muzorewa "a stooge of the Whites," on the grounds that their privileges were guaranteed even under the biracial regime.

This was a backdrop of the London conference. The United Kingdom, as chairman of the conference, explored different ways to achieve "Black majority" rule. As a result, a draft new Constitution was produced, granting the Whites, 4 percent of the population, 20 seats of the new parliament, guaranteeing their status in the next seven years and banning the nationalization of lands and other assets. The job of preserving security in the period till the general elections was to be left to the White-dominated Rhodesian army and police and the privates of Muzorewa. After all, the stand of the Patriotic Front was totally ignored.

Consequently, the general elections were carried out, while the Patriotic Front faced tremendous disadvantages. The colonialists poured vast sums of election funds into the coffers of the Muzorewa forces to help win the elections. The Whites lent all conceivable assistance to them. The shortage of funds affected the campaign of the Patriotic Front. No decent campaign offices were set up. Muzorewa's men virtually controlled many of the meeting halls where candidates made speeches. Those voters willing to hear speeches of Patriotic Front candidates were dispersed by the army and police.

Despite such heavy odds, the Patriotic Front won an overwhelming victory. The Zimbabwe people, well aware who speak for their genuine will and interests, resoundingly rejected the Muzorewa forces allied with the British colonialists. They chose the path of national independence. The British design was to secure at least 30 seats for Muzorewa to combine with 20 of the White in order to achieve parity in the balance of force in the new parliament. The disasterous failure of the design stunned and shocked the British and Western ruling quarters. The birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front will greatly contribute to the drive to expel the colonialists out of the whole of Africa including southern Africa under apartheid.

The impressive victory of the Zimbabwe people represents a common victory for the Third World, nonaligned countries as a whole as they are committed to the struggle against imperialism, dominationism and colonialism. The Zimbabwe people will continue their valiant anti-colonial struggle to ultimate victory.

S. Korean Army Stages Downtown Seoul Mil. Exercise

The south Korean army on Feb. 27 and 28 conducted a mobile military exercise called "Shield '80" in downtown Seoul and the northern capital area.

F-5E fighters, gunships reconnaissance planes, tanks and armored personnel carriers (APC) were mobilized in the war exercise which was carried out, and civil defense corps also participated in it for the purpose of training.

Ostensibly the exercise was designed to strengthen the defense capacity of the metropolitan area in case of an enemy attack. But in reality, the exercise obviously was aimed at threatening the capital citizens demanding the restoration of democratic order to south Korea.

The south Korean armed forces, together with U.S. troops stationed in south Korea, have been conducting military exercises under their usual pretexts of "threat from the north."

They include "Unfailing Victory," "Magex 80" and "Team Spirit '80" which is now under way in south Korea.

The war exercise by the south Korean army aims at rationalizing the continuation of control on the plea of a "possible surprise attack from the north" and at discouraging the south Korean people from staging demonstrations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising.

The south Korean democratic forces and people have in the past made various statements for national salvation and staged anti-"government" demonstrations on that occasion.

Part of "Shield '80" conducted by the south Korean army

Rodong Sinmun:

Seoul Must Have Correct Stance For Dialogue

It is a treacherous act extremely detrimental to peace and peaceful reunification to create a war atmosphere, incite the consciousness of confrontation and lay a hurdle for dialogue by holding provocative military exercises one after another.

The south Korean authorities must give up the foolish attempt to maintain the system of division and strengthen the anti-communist confrontation with bombs and guns. They must work to create a favourable atmosphere for contact between the north and the south, having a correct stance for dialogue for reunification.

So stresses Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Feb. 29 in its commentator's article commenting on the "exercise for defence of the capital" codenamed "Shield '80" which the south Korean authorities staged in Seoul district, together with the "civilian defence exercise" in the daytime of February 27 and early morning of February 28, under the imaginary condition of countering the "advance of the special unit from the north" into the Seoul area.

"Shield '80" Open Challenge to Pyongyang

The article headlined "A Correct Stance Should Be Taken for Dialogue" said:

This military exercise watched by persons in high authority and brasshats of south Korea was an open challenge to us and, at the same time, a grave threat to the cause of peace and reunification of the country.

Noting that the "Shield '80 exercise" is a prelude to the "Team Spirit '80," large-scale combined offensive operation exercises against us, the article goes on:

Military exercises ceaselessly held in south Korea from the outset of the year are indiscreet moves which can be committed only by those who seek a war.

The military exercises in south Korea draw the greater attention of the people because they are being held at a time when the working-level contact is in progress to arrange contact between the premiers of the north and the south.

If the south Korean authorities truly want to have a dialogue from a right stance, how can they raise a noisy military racket against us, the other party of dialogue?

It is extremely indiscreet for the south Korean authorities to keep following the old policy of confrontation pursued by the predecessor, instead of renouncing it, while having contact with us.

We have repeatedly urged the south Korean authorities to have a right stance for a smooth progress of dialogue. Isn't it time for them to get rid of the confrontation policy?

The military exercises staged in an overheated atmosphere in south Korea cannot be construed otherwise than a premeditated and planned act aimed to put down the desire of the nation for peaceful reunification and obstruct the dialogue by pursuing the old anti-communist confrontation policy to aggravate the situation.

Instability in S. Korea

The article continues:

The large-scale military exercise held by the south Korean authorities in the densely populated city of Seoul and its suburbs was also directly connected with the unstable internal situation of south Korea.

The people demand the dissolution of the old repressive system and lift of the "emergency martial law," desire a new life, a new politics and aspire after national reunification.

The noisy military exercise conducted by the south Korean authorities in the heart of Seoul was designed to throw a wet blanket over this earnest desire of the people.

They are trying to ward off the influence of our policy of national reunification upon the south Korean people by inventing a lie about the fictitious "invasion from the north" and threaten the people with the bayonet to block their patriotic advance and bridge over the crisis and internal confusion.

Needed Contact and Dialogue

The article stresses:

If the south Korean authorities keep following in the footsteps of the former dictator from the old stance, they will get nothing good.

Today the new situation prevailing in our country and the complicated situation surrounding Korea demand the north and the south collaborate and unite with each other and jointly pave the road to reunification with the internal force of the nation. To this end, it is an urgent task, first of all, to bring contact and dialogue to a success at any cost and seek the way to reunification with concerted efforts.

If the south Korean authorities want genuine dialogue and genuine reunification, they must no longer stage provocative military exercises against the other party of the dialogue.

All the fellow countrymen at home and abroad who ardently desire a new democratic politics in south Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country sharply watch the unjust acts of the south Korean authorities and hope the contact between the north and the south which has been resumed anew will make successful progress and bear fruit as early as possible.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

DPRK's Watch, TV Making in Photos

The demand of the people for TV sets and wrist watches is rising rapidly as their living standard rises. To meet this demand, the DPRK is putting strength to the mass-production of high-quality TV sets and wrist watches.

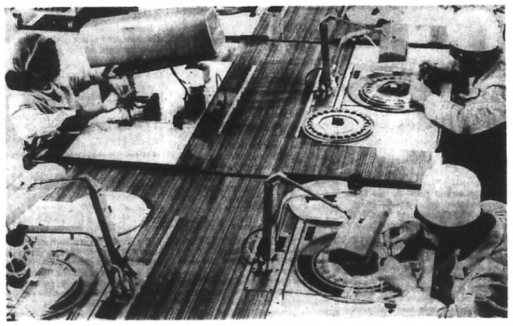
Last year, the Taedonggang Television Factory with a floor space of 87,000 square meters was built in Pyongyang. The factory has a production capacity of hundreds of thousands of TV sets.

At present, the DPRK has a television network covering 97 percent of the total dwelling houses of the people and its color TV network covers 73 percent of the entire TV service area.

The telecast system of the DPRK is powerful enough to reach even out-of-the-way mountainous areas and solitary islands, while the telecast system in the capitalist countries has been expanded mainly in the urban area with its violance-, money- and sex-flooded programs.

The fully-automated Moranbong Wrist Watch Factory has been recently built in Pyongsong City, South Pyongan Province to mass-produce high-quality watches to supply to the people.

Inside of the Taedonggang Television Factory with a production capacity of hundreds of thousands of color TV sets



Inside of the Moranbong Wrist Watch Factory which mass-produces high-quality wrist watches including the series "Moranbong"

Industrial TV sets are also home-produced and introduced into the producing processes, thus saving the workers from heat-affected labour, harmful labour and toilsome work

Highly efficient wrist watches are produced at the fully-automated Moranbong Wrist Watch Factory to meet the demand of the people. Photo: Part of a processing workshop

Many Forms of North-South Negotiations

Shall broader segments of the society, north and south, become parties to the north-south reunification negotiations? Or are only the authorities in Pyongyang and Seoul responsible for and capable of solving, all its issues? The answer to the first question is YES, while that to the second question is categorical NO. The two questions can boil down to this: Are multifarious forms of north-south negotiations to be undertaken, involving those in and out of authority? The answer is, needless to say, YES.

To use the words of President Kim Il Sung, it is a long-standing position of Pyongyang that "We also maintain that the broad masses of people of all strata in the north and the south should be given an opportunity to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification in order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people."

WHY?

The first reason lies in the pan-national and supra-partisan nature of the reunification question. All Koreans, northerners and southerners, men and women, young and old, in all walks of life, have vested and vital stakes in the reintegration of the divided country. None of them is immune to the tragic effects of the division of the homeland. Neither any particular class nor party nor grouping nor organization is empowered or entrusted to work out the reunification question. Only when the whole population's resources are mobilized and only when consensus is achieved, can the process turn peaceful and democratic, free from foreign intervention.

Secondly, foreign powers and their Korean clients' attempt to perpetuate the division makes it imperative for all sectors of the Korean nation to unite and cooperate in their drive to bring about a territorial reintegration. To divide and rule is a familiar stratagem of colonial powers. An effective response has been found to be national unity. The anti-reunification forces cite two things as weapons to keep Koreans pitted against each other: (1) the alleged threat from the north as it is played up to sharpen hostility between the north and the south near the point of no reconciliation, and (2) the difference between the north and the south in socio-political and economic institutions, referred to as evidence of the wisdom of seeking for a "two-Korea" formula as realistic.

Reason Number Three is the limits of the existing forms of north-south dialogue in removing obstacles to the reunification process. In order to reduce and eliminate the over thirty years of distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, it is important to expand the scope of dialogue to comprise various social sectors and find consensus. To this end, the complete opening of the northern and southern societies to each other must come. Political parties, public organizations and individual personalities are welcome to come and launch their operations in the northern half, while their opposite numbers should be welcome in south Korea to do so. It is silly that such opening will cause social unrest in south Korea, a pretext used by opponents of the reunification cause and those intent on perpetuating themselves in power in order to justify the restrictions placed on democratic freedoms and human rights.

SPECIFIC AVENUES

Multifarious forms of north-south dialogue may include the following:

(1) A great national (all-Korea) congress composed of representatives of ruling authorities, political parties, public organizations, individual personalities and those of Korean communities abroad
(2) A joint conference of political parties, public organizations and individuals
(3) A meeting of representatives of northern and southern authorities
(4) An interparliamentary conference of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly in Pyongyang and Representatives of the National Assembly in Seoul
(5) Bilateral and multilateral meetings of political parties

Besides those mentioned above as participants, the proposed great national congress shall involve representatives of intellectuals, workers, farmers, students, soldiers, domestic capitalists and petty bourgeoisie. As such, an all-Korea meeting can be described as the broadest-based and the highest form of north-south dialogue. It can be safely called most democratic and most rational as it will make the reunification process pan-national and agreeable to the will and interests of the Korean people as a whole. In that forum the Korean people will be able to discharge their responsibility as masters of their land.

There is no doubt that different views will be produced at the proposed all-Korea congress because it is a get-together of people of differing views, of various professions, and diverse organizational affiliations, with different religious beliefs. Such difference cannot become a hindrance to consensus because of their preoccupation with the survival of the Korean nation as a single state. The aspirations for a reunified homeland have long and deep historical roots in the several thousand years of the Korean people as an ethnologically homogeneous race.

The following agenda will be placed before an all-Korea congress:

(1) North-south cooperation
(2) North-south multi-sided interchange, economic, cultural, and medical
(3) Joint diplomatic conduct and possibly joining the United Nations as a single state
(4) North-south confederation
(5) Military deescalation, troop reductions, arms control, troop disengagement, ban on the import of weapons, and a north-south peace agreement

The forthcoming Premiers' Meeting will turn out to be a part of, and a prelude to, such multifarious north-south negotiations on all aspects of the reunification process. Either Premier cannot refuse to allow non-governmental people from various sections of the society to be present and speak at various stages of the reunification negotiations if he is an advocate of democracy. After all, the Korean people themselves, fifty million in all, have legitimate rights to determine their own destiny. This principle shall prevail eventually.

—Industrial Establishments—

Kangso Textile Factory

After the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1970, many textile factories were built in various places of the country for the purpose of raising the people's living standard.

Light industry was one of the most important sectors of the country's economy. The importance of light industry was particularly emphasised in the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976). During the plan brilliant successes were achieved in light industry.

Especially, textile industry developed at a fast pace. The annual production of fabrics grew to 650 million meters in August 1975, 10.8 times the 1970 production.

In 1972, the Pyongyang Textile Combine and the Sariwon Textile Mill fulfilled their 6-year tasks four years ahead of schedule. By that year many textile factories and clothing factories were built in every county and every city of the country. Knitwear factories were also constructed in all the provinces.

The Kangso Textile Factory is one of these factories. During the Six-Year Plan, all the facilities and equipment in the factory were automated or semi-automated.

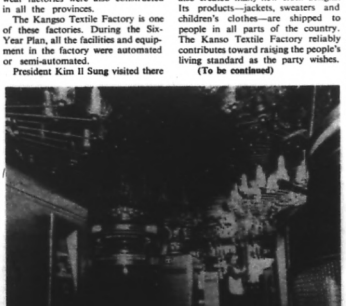
President Kim Il Sung visited there several times and showed the workers how to increase textile production.

The workers of the factory newly turned out bright-colored and beautiful-patterned serge fabrics after the President's personal visits.

In September 1972, the President visited there again and appreciated the successful achievements made by the workers. Greatly encouraged by the President's appreciation, the workers made more effort to turn out more fabrics.

A group of dyers developed azalia and dandelion color dyes for fabrics and also studied dyes for tiles of buildings. Weavers used new techniques to weave more yarn and fully achieved thier monthly tasks ahead of schedule. Following on these weavers, sewing workers at the processing workshop tried to produce high-quality clothes more by installing a belt-conveyor in their workshop. They succeeded in increasing their daily production. Designers also created many new cloth designs. Its products—jackets, sweaters and children's clothes—are shipped to people in all parts of the country. The Kanso Textile Factory reliably contributes toward raising the people's living standard as the party wishes.

(To be continued)



The inside of the automated spinning mill in the Kangso Textile Factory

Sea-Gulls Fly into Pyongyang

Sea-gulls are seen over the Taedong and Potong rivers which flow from east to west through the centre of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When the thaw set in in mid-February, heralding spring, sea-gulls flew up to bustling Pyongyang in search of feed along the rivers from the West Sea of Korea. There are Taean, Kiyang and Kangson, big industrial districts, on the bank of the Taedong River, from the port city of Nampo to Pyongyang. But the river, not polluted, abounds in fish inviting sea-gulls to make a long flight.

Besides, flocks of wild ducks fly to the limpid shoals of the river, adding to the joy of the people at living in clean environments.

In the last war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors dropped more than 428,000 bombs on Pyongyang, covering the streets with thick powder-smoke, and blared that no Pyongyang would be found on the map any more. Now there has taken shape "a city in a park," "a city of hope giving joy of life," with 47 square metres of green space per capita.

It is a principle of city construction in the country to give primary consideration to the working people in city planning and offer maximum conveniences to them in their daily life and protect their health. On this principle Pyongyang is provided with all conditions to prevent pollution and promote the health of the citizens.

Before liberation the Pot ong River was called "the river of tears," "the river of grievances." Straw-mat huts of the poor were sprawling along its unclean banks, where epidemics were rife in all seasons.

Now there have come into being the Chollima, Rakwon, Pipa, and other streets lined with high-rise modern flats and more than 300 hectares of recreation grounds overgrown with more than 100 species of trees have made their appearance along the riverside.

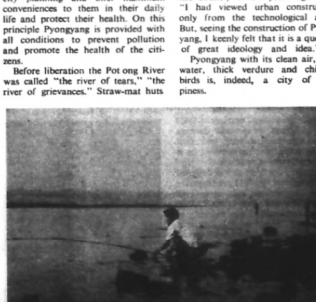
Trees of different species are standing in one or two rows, even in three or four rows along the streets of the city.

The factories are distributed on the outskirts of the city and its surrounding districts and strict measures are taken to prevent pollution. So the air and water are always kept clean.

The rivers of Pyongyang teem with carps and crucians, and grey mullet and swellfish coming from the sea. And birds chirp in the recreation grounds thick with more than 500 species of trees including maidenhair, pine-nut, willow and maple trees. This shows that though the population of Pyongyang has increased several times and the industrial output has grown beyond comparison as against the pre-war period, the natural environment has become better.

A Japanese reporter who visited the country a few years ago said: "I had viewed urban construction only from the technological angle. But, seeing the construction of Pyongyang, I keenly felt that it is a question of great ideology and idea."

Pyongyang with its clean air, clear water, thick verdure and chirping birds is, indeed, a city of happiness.



People enjoy fishing at rivers in Pyongyang which teem with carps, crucians, grey mullet, swellfish, etc. Photo: Part of the Taedong River which flows through Pyongyang

Seoul Officials against Democratization

It is about 140 days since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, and since then struggles have intensified between the democratic dissident forces and the supporters of the present "yusin" regime. The former want a new political system, while the latter insist on maintaining the old regime. The political situation in south Korea still remains in a state of flux. The assassination incident was an inevitable result of the sharpening contradictions between the people and the ruling quarters as dramatized by the Pusan-Masan affairs, in which the popular resistance to the 18 years of the misrule by Pak Jung Hi culminated. Thus, in the post-Pak period, national consensus is for the denial of the yusin system and for democratic development.

The opposition parties and the democratic forces resolutely press for the abolition of the yusin system, the lifting of "martial law" and democratic reforms. Faced with such public demands, the Seoul officials reluctantly lifted emergency decrees on December 18 last, finally releasing those detained under them. On Feb. 29, the mounting struggle of the people forced the ruling authorities to restore civil rights to the democratic leaders of which these rights had been forfeited.

The Choe Gyu Ha regime called the "amnesty measure" granted to some of the political offenders a step for "national reconciliation" and "a benefit" granted by the "government."

This is a ridiculous statement. The ruling quarters are bent on making most of the restoration of civil rights for the continuation of the "yusin system" in order to create an impression that they are taking a forward-looking attitude toward the country's democratic development.

As a matter of fact, the Seoul officials have no intention of restoring democracy, replacing of the "yusin constitution" with a democratic constitution or of lifting of "martial law."

This is reflected in the instruction and statements by the ruling quarters bent on suppressing the growing anti-"government" campaigns of the democratic forces.

Aimed to Curb Growing Democratic Resistance

Speaking to the Advisory Council on State Affairs which met on Feb. 22, composed of conservative leaders, Choe Gyu Ha stressed that an "overheated political state" could throw social security and order into confusion. "If public opinion is divided, no development can be expected in terms of politics or economy, and the state and people will face a danger of falling-off," he said.

The Seoul's executive chief said in a statement that he had taken the "amnesty measure" for the reinstatement of political offenders to "provide a basis for national reconciliation and enable the people equally to join in the ranks for national development."

Speaking at a New Year press conference, Choe Gyu Ha stressed that "if public opinion is divided or social unrest prevails, it would be harmful for the lives of the 37 million people and hold in check political development," and "the people should be concerned about the overheated political state and exercise self-restraint."

In another statement, he also emphasized "a need for maintenance of law and order."

On Feb. 6, Choe instructed the ministry of home affairs to put anti-"government" campaign under strict control, saying that "the overheated political state might damage social security, and the acts of lawless groups should be prevented through the thorough investigation."

On Feb. 8, bent on intensifying "security education," he also instructed the ministry of education to take steps to prevent students from taking part in anti-"government" campaigns.

Kim Jong Pil, the president of the Democratic Republican Party, made a speech on Feb. 27, in which he said that the fast-changing democratic development, causing social confusion and unrest, was detrimental to economic growth and security." (The Chosen Ilbo dated Feb. 28, '80)

The ministry of justice has decided to "control illegal meetings, demonstrations and seditious acts" according to Choe's guidance, to repress anti-"government" campaigns.

The supreme public procurator's office on Feb. 20 formulated a "plan for establishment of public order in the 80's exhorted local public procurator's offices to suppress mounting democratic struggles. The suppressive plan is aimed at probing into "illegal meeting" and "demonstrations," "mob violence", groundless anti-"government" rumours and at keeping strict control over "left-wing elements."

The martial law command is keen on shoring up the Choe Gyu Ha regime in its efforts to curb freedom and democracy.

On Nov. 19, last year, the martial law command issued a warning that "any reckless moves shall be punished sternly."

Li Hi Song, the martial law commander, last June 18 laid bare in a statement the attempt of the military to take part directly in suppressive politics, despite the fact that he had said right after Dec. 12 incident that the military shouldn't take part in politics.

On Feb. 9, martial law commander Li Hi Song stressed that "no persons or groups should be allowed to "overheat" politics and disrupt social order."

The Seoul officials, pretending to expect a democratic development in south Korea, are resorting to all-conceivable maneuvers to put down the democratic struggles of the people who demand the abolition of the "yusin constitution", release of all political prisoners and resignation of the Choe regime.

A lawyer contributed the following article to the south Korean vernacular daily "Hanguk Ilbo", dated Feb. 24: The "yusin constitution is still being enforced... There are a large number of democratic fighters still held in prison. This makes the south Korean people have doubts about a democratic development of the country."

"Yusin" System Left Intact

As a matter of fact, the "yusin" system is kept intact—there still remain in force over 5,000 fascist laws, including the "yusin constitution", "anti-communist law", "national security law" and the "public security law" formulated at the personal directions of the slain Pak Jung Hi.

The "yusin" remnants, holding the high-ranking offices of the Choe regime, make the most of the "security command of national forces," "south Korean central intelligence agency", police, "home reserved forces", "national defence forces" and "students defence corps" in order to hold in check the people's advancies towards democracy, freedom and national reunification.

There are a large number of democrats and students including Kim Ji Ha held in prison convicted as a violator of the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law". In addition, Japan-born compatriots were put to bloody tortures for advocating democracy and freedom for south Korea.

Over 140 days have elapsed since "martial law" was clamped down on the whole of south Korea on Oct. 26 last year when Pak Jung Hi was shot to death by his intelligence chief Kim Jae Gyu.

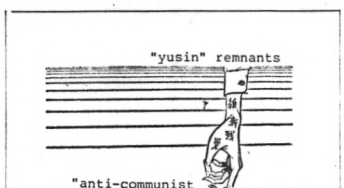
The Seoul officials, turning a deaf ear to the people demanding the immediate lifting of "martial law," are intensifying censor of the press and ban political meetings and demonstrations, putting to the military tribunal patriotic youth and students and democrats calling for the democratization of the society.

South Korean daily "Dong-A Ilbo" carried an article titled "When Will Stability Be Restored to People's Living? S. Korean Economy Plagued by the Adverse After-Effects of High Growth"—The article was scheduled to be carried in three installments, but the second and third were not allowed to be printed, because it criticized the ill-advised economic policy followed by the Seoul officials.

This shows how desperately the "yusin" remnants are striving to delay the democratization process under the slogan "political development" and crack down on the democratic people, saying that "overheated politics" is prejudicial to "security."

The Carter administration, on its part, is actively shoring up the present Seoul officials through the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. military commander in south Korea.

No forces can hold in check the south Korean people's advance towards democracy, freedom and reunification of their home country.



Bent on Maintaining "Yusin" Rule

By Chae Jun

EDITORIAL

Opposition's Joint-Ticket "Presidential" Candidate

South Korean people pay keen attention to whom the ruling and opposition parties put forward as a candidate for presidency before the presidential election slated for next spring. This can be cited as evidence of the urgent desire of the people who have been active in an effort to consolidate the base for a democratic politics without dictatorship after the slaying of a strong man.

Above-said interest and desire of the people are also seen in discussing the problem of constitutional revision. The proposals for constitutional revision, made by the ruling and opposition parties and lawyers make little difference. They are resolutely opposed to lasting dictatorship and infringement on fundamental rights of the people.

The democratic forces should take over office under a newly-enforced democratic constitution before the realization of the desire of the people.

The people's aspiration of democracy is also reflected by the 1978 general election of "national assemblymen". The New Democratic Party, the No. 1 one opposition party, won by 1.1% more votes than the ruling party in general election held under the "yusin" system.

However, Li Chol Sung, the then president of the NDP, prevent his party from playing its role as the opposition party, complying with request of the Pak Jung Hi regime. The disaffected members of the NDP rallied firmly around the "national federation for democracy" which was formed in July, 1978, led by "ex-president" Yun Bo Son. Kim Dae Jung, coming forward as a candidate of the NDP for the 1971 presidential election, defected from the party in March, 1978. The NDP has been enjoying support of more people since the newly-elected NDP president Kim Yong Sam declared anti-Pak policy in his inaugural address at the general meeting of the party held in May, 1979. The democratic forces remain yet to be firmly rallied around the NDP in a rank for anti-"government campaign."

In such a circumstance, the people, calling for constitutional revision, will meet the presidential election scheduled for next spring.

The ruling party is expected to put forward as a candidate for the presidential election Kim Jong Pil, the former prime minister, who was elected its president last year after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Dae Jung and NDP president Kim Yong Sam are highlighted as top rate candidate of opposition forces for presidential election when he restored civil rights at the end of February. If the opposition forces put forward two Kims as presidential candidates, it may lead to disintegration of democratic forces which results in the delay of democratization.

What the democratic forces select a single candidate for the coming presidential election is a matter of vital importance—which brings them to victory in the presidential election and promotes the democratization.

The democratic forces shouldn't be divided against themselves when the Choe Gyu Ha regime, bent on maintaining the "yusin" rule, is trying to make believe that it make all-out efforts to help the democratic development.

There is no doubt that the Seoul officials took a step to reinstate Kim Dae Jung in order to divide the democratic forces before the presidential election.

A hot discussion is being made on the selection of the presidential candidate in the NDP. The NDP is divided into two parts which may destroy the cohesion in the democratic forces. Yun Bo Son and other democrats intervene to block two Kims' dispute.

A general view of the democratic forces is that the ruling party, keen on prolonging the "yusin" rule, should be blocked to fish in troubled waters, a trick to make the democratic forces select two presidential candidates.

Meanwhile, the voice of the people gets more loudly in criticizing Kim Jong Pil whom the ruling party is scheduled to put up as a candidate for the coming presidential election.

Kim Jong Pil, known well for illegally amassing his wealth, actively shored up the 18-year Pak dictatorship as "prime minister." The democratization will be impossible in south Korea when Kim Jong Pil becom: president.

The democratization of south Korean society is vital to successful settlement of Korean problem. In addition, it is urgent national task to erase the tragedy which the people suffered from under the 18-year Pak dictatorship.

Educational Conditions Worsening in S. Korea

The educational conditions of the south Korean schools at all levels are going from bad to worse. Above all, the shortage of classrooms is a serious problem.

The number of classes where "lessons are given by shift" at the primary schools increased 8,400 last year above the previous year.

It has been made public that the shortage of classrooms at the primary schools is more than 36,000.

About 95% of the entire classes of the primary schools in Seoul have 60-80 pupils each and even 120.

The three-shift system is introduced at the primary schools. Yet, due to the shortage of classrooms, lessons are given to pupils in the playground by turns.

No better is the case with the middle schools. The shortage is 2,750 in Seoul, 1,930 in North Kyongsang Province and 1,180 in South Chungchong Province.

The proportion of the shortage of classrooms stands at 40%, on an average at the south Korean colleges and universities.

Over 21,800 classrooms of primary schools are extremely worn out. The roofs of not a small number of classrooms leak when it rains.

About 60% of the classrooms of higher schools in Seoul need repair. In addition, 1,350 classrooms North Cholla Province muddy water drops from the ceiling and the walls are on the point of crumbling.

The shortage of teachers at the primary schools, every teacher is in charge of 2-3 classes, unable to give regular lessons.

The shortage of teachers numbers over 8,560 at the middle schools, 660 at the technical high schools, 870 at the universities and 3,690 at colleges.

As the authorities are reducing the number of teachers on the pretext of the lack of funds and teachers are leaving schools, discontent with meagre salaries, overtime work and low social standing, the educational conditions of students are getting worse in south Korea.

The Seoul authorities raised various impositions at all schools from primary school to university 15-25% above last year from the new school year beginning in March.

As a result, money to be paid by each student a year amounts to 125,200 won at middle school, 195,200 at high school and 127,500-321,500 won at college and university. But this includes only part of the money to be paid as entrance fees, tuition fees, foundation board fees and expenses for practice and experiment with the opening of the new school year. Besides these fees, students have to pay other miscellaneous expenses, fees for textbooks and school things and boarding charges.

There are more than 80 kinds of miscellaneous impositions at south Korean schools. A student studying in Seoul from a local area has to pay 65,000-95,000 won a month as boarding charges.

In south Korea every year more than 182,000 middle school graduates cannot continue their study at schools of higher grade. The number stands at over 173,000 for high school graduates. It is reported that the number will increase this year.

One of two students of Pusan University and Tonga University are paying their way through the university course, working as tutor or doing odd jobs. An average of more than 200 high school students are selling their blood every day at the blood bank in Kwangju, South Cholla Province.

Some students died on the street on their back from the blood bank or during lesson due to malnutrition after selling blood.

Grassroots Viewpoints on "Constitutional Amendment"

South Korea faces a good opportunity for a "constitutional amendment". Citizens from various strata are now demanding "immediate abolition of the yusin constitution" and a "constitutional revision at the earliest time."

They claim only a new constitution must guarantee true democracy and the stability and order of the nation.

Follow remarks of the south Korean people of various strata made at the public hearings on the "constitutional amendment":

1. PREAMBLE

Kim Chol Su, Prof. at Seoul National Univ.:

"Sovereignty shall reside in the people and the fundamental rights of the people are inviolable." (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Jan. 18, '80)

Yun Ho Jong, dean of Law & Economics College of Ihwa Women's Univ.:

"The right of the people to resistance should be stipulated to guarantee the fundamental rights of the people." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Chong Si Yon, an attorney:

"The concept of national unification and concrete measures for this cause should be laid down." (*The Chungang Ilbo*, Jan. 23, '80)

Chong Han Sang, managing editor of the Pusan Ilbo:

"The neutrality of public officials and the military should be provided." (*The Chungang Ilbo*, Feb. 23, '80)

2. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Hwang Son Ae, member of Korean Society of International Political Science:

"All citizens should enjoy freedom of the press and speech, freedom of assembly and association." (*The Maeil Sinmun*, Feb. 28, '80)

Pak Sil, adviser to the Korean Journalist Association:

"All citizens should have the rights to participate in the policy-making process of the state and to read official documents and records...Freedom of reporting and their right not to disclose should be guaranteed for journalists." (*The Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 12, '80)

Kim Tae Hyon, an attorney:

"No person shall be arrested, seized, serched, or interrogated...No citizen shall be declared guilty if he is subjected to torture of any kind, nor should be compelled to testify against his will." (*The Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Mun Dong Hwan, a pastor:

"Any citizen shall have the right to join political activities including those of political parties." (*The Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 12, '80)

Chong Yon Sok, member of the Christian Academy:

"The rights to association, collective bargaining and collective action of workers shall be guaranteed and the independent activities of workers protected for their vital interests be guaranteed." (*The Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 12, '80)

Pang Yong Sok, president of Pungyang branch of Federation of Korean Trade Unions:

"Citizens unable to make a living because of illness, old age, or disability shall be protected by the state...A new clause on a minimum standard of working conditions and a minimum wage system should be included." (*The Hanguk Ilbo*, Jan. 23, '80)

Yun Ho Jong, dean of Law & Economics College of Ihwa Women's Univ.:

"Compulsory education should include middle school educations and the right of the people to prevent environental disruption should be guaranteed." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Kim Byon Guk, president of Medical Association in North Kyongsang Prov.:

"All citizens shall have the right to preserve health (health right) and the state should guarantee this right." (*The Chungang Ilbo*, Jan. 23, '80)

3. THE PRESIDENT

Kye Hi Yol, Prof. of the College of Law, Korea Univ.:

"To prevent an extended term of power or dictatorship, measures should be taken to reduce the powers of the president." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Li Dok Sun, an attorney:

"Direct presidential elections are recommended, with the president allowed to serve only one term of four years." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 20, '80)

Ryang Ho Min, editorial writer of the Chosun Ilbo:

"The national assembly should be empowered to move a vote of nonconfidence against the cabinet. In case a motion of nonconfidence is adopted, the cabinet should either resign or ask the president to dissolve the national assembly." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Chong Jong Hak, Prof. of Chungnam Univ.:

"The National Assembly shall be empowered to have the right to impeach the president and have the right to take a vote of nonconfidence against the prime minister and state council members, and the government shall not be empowered to have the right of dissolving the national assembly." (*The Seoul Sinmun*, Jan. 18, '80)

5. THE COURTS

Chong Gi Ho, an attorney:

"In order to guarantee the independence of the judicature, the chief justice and judges of the Supreme Court should be elected by an electoral college composed of incumbent judges or persons of equivalent status." (*The Seoul Sinmun*, Jan. 18, '80)

6. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Yun Jin O, a drafter of the Constitution of the First Republic:

"As local autonomy guarantees democratic policy in the people's living, the constitution shall have a clause of local autonomy." (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Jan. 25, '80)

7. THE ECONOMY

Choe Ho Jin, Prof. of the Academy of Science:

"A new constitution should contain a clause preventing the abuse of economic powers, such as private monopoly of markets by big enterprises." (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

Chong Yon Sok, member of the Christian Academy:

"A clause prohibiting farmers from tilling others' land as tenant farmers should be included, and constructive measures should be taken for abolition of the tenant farming system." (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Jan. 23, '80)

all the people have the right of resistance to any attempt to revise the constitution to extend the term of the president." (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Jan. 17, '80)

4. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Kim Su Yong, Prof. of Korea Univ.:

"In the light of our past experience, a bicameral parliamentary system is desirable because a unicameral one has shortcomings in the process of legislation." (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, Jan. 20, '80)

Foreign Press Describe "Amnesty" As Aimed at Dividing Opposition

Various foreign press, of late, have carried articles concerning the Seoul's move to restore the civil rights to some of political offenders including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung. Most of them express their views that the reinstatement of the civil rights is aimed at dividing the opposition camps which will lead to their defeat in the coming presidential election. Follow gists of articles carried in the Hongkong paper "Asian Wall Street Journal" dated March 1 and Japanese English-language "Asahi Evening News", March 7:

Asian Wall Street Journal

One day this week, newspapers in Seoul carried front-page photographs of "leading presidential aspirants" posing with the hosts at a social gathering. But in every newspaper one aspirant's name was ommitted from the captions and articles accompanying the picture.

Most South Koreans, however, recognized the man as Kim Dae Jung. Mr. Kim is considered one of the three men most likely to become south Korea's next president. But, despite plots of talk about democratic reforms and free elections, military censors block any mention of Mr. Kim's name in print or on radio or television.

Frustrated reporters have adopted a few tricks to try to get news of Mr. Kim to the public. Some refer to him as "an important personage in Dong-Kyo-dong," his neighborhood.

Mr. Kim was abroad when Mr. Park declared martial law and promulgated a new constitution that virtually made him president for life. Mr. Kim became a sharp critic of the Park government, and in August 1973, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency kidnapped him from a Tokyo hotel and brought him back to Seoul. House arrest and prison terms have kept him silent most of the six and a half year since.

After Park's assassination last October, the government responded to strong public pressure and released Mr. Kim from house arrest. This made it possible for him to move about and meet people. But his civil rights weren't restored, and military censors block him from getting any public exposure. This spawned rumors about his health and prevented him from starting an election campaign. Meanwhile, his two opponents began public stumping.

Mr. Kim's situation might be about to change. The government hints that it will restore civil rights to Mr. Kim and others by March 1, a holiday commemorating resistance to Japanese colonial rule. Then, Mr. Kim's name might be permitted to go past the censors, and he could start campaigning.

If this happens, politics will heat up rapidly. In Park's Democratic Republican Party, there is only the opposition presidential candidate, Mr. Park's former lieutenant, Kim Jong Pil. But in the opposition camp both Kim Dae Jung and Party President Kim Yong Sam have strong appeal Neither is likely to step aside easily, so observers worry about a split.

United behind a single candidate, the opposition probably could defeat Park's former crony. Some observers suggest this is why the government may restore Mr. Kim's rights. "Kim Young Sam alone is too strong," says a prominent south Korean. Consequently, much of the opposition's future seems to be hanging on what happens if Mr. Kim regains his rights and again becomes a public figure.

Regardless of what happens within the opposition, says Kim Dae Jung, the most important thing is restoration of democratic politics. There are rumors of civil disturbances this spring, says Mr. Kim, but "if the government lends their ear to people's desires, then we don't have any reason to see political chaos. "Since the assassination," he says, the public has "shown their responsibility for social order."

However, he says, the interim government should be aware that the public strongly desires a democratic constitution and wants to see all political prisoners released and their civil rights restored. As many as 15,000 lost their civil rights for political reasons, he says.

Asahi Evening News

Kim Dae Jung, the south Korean opposition leader, had his civil rights restored on Feb. 29 after being deprived of them for seven years and four months.

This means the Japanese Government faces critical choices concerning what it will or will not do about the outrageous incident in August 1973 involving him. The Liberal-Democratic Government has consistently shut its eyes to the facts in the case and insisted, to the point of tedium, that the matter has been disposed of through a "political settlement."

I question the statement of a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official that the new development has no effect on the political resolution of the Kim Dae Jung case and that the Government has no intention of reviewing or reopening the case.

There were from the start strong suspicions that Kim Dae Jung's abduction in 1973 from a Tokyo hotel room was the work of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, but successive Japanese Cabinets have maintained that the KCIA had nothing to do with his removal from Tokyo to Seoul and that the matter had been closed with the ambiguous "political settlement" with South Korea.

In June 1979, however, Kyodo News Service, spotting an opportunity offered by the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, secured access to and made public a confidencial document sent to Washington by Richard Sneider, then the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, which stated that the KCIA was involved in the case. The Japanese Government hurriedly got in touch with the ROK Government to confirm the facts stated in the diplomatic cable, but received the reply that no record existed of the meeting with ROK officials which Sneider said he had. This enabled it to reaffirm that the KCIA was not involved in the Kim Dae Jung case.

Tanaka Isaji, who was Justice Minister at the time of the case, says that Kim Dae Jung, with the concurrence of the Japanese and ROK governments, should come to Japan, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police should reopen its investigation and the political settlement should be reviewed. People in the Opposition parties and citizens' groups will probably make forceful demands that the investigation should be resumed from scratch and that those responsible for the political settlement should be grilled.

Suppose that Kim Dae Jung were to rejoin the New Democratic Party, run as its candidate in the south Korean presidential election expected next spring and be elected and arive in Japan as the president of ROK. How, one wonders, could the Japanese Government deal with the situation?

Whatever may have been the acts of violence and terror accompanying the recent changes in south Korea, the result has been the passing of the Park Chung Hee Government and the emergence of Choi Kyu Hah Government and this has brought about the restoration of Kim Dae Jung's civil rights and set in motion the historical tide of events that have finally placed south Korea on the path to democracy.

This process of historical change is irreversible, and if the Japanese Government remains unaware of this fact, or if, while aware of it, it sticks to its past policies and affects not to see what is before its eyes, or if it tries to reverse the course of events, Japan, which has been consistently indifferent to Asia, will end up by being shunned by the rest of Asia and find itself isolated in the world community.

Korean Colonization of Ancient Japanese Archipelago

In ancient times, the Koreans colonized the Japanese archipelago and established ministates there, exerting a strong influence on the history of the island nation, a leading historian in Pyongyang argued in his latest paper. Lim Jong Sang presented his theory in his article, "Problems in the Early Korean-Japanese Relationships," carried in the Nov. 3, 1979 issue of *Historical Studies*. The following is the first part of its adapted version. — Ed.

Some schools of history in Japan are giving distorted descriptions of the history and cultural heritage of our country in a historical bid to help justify the reinroads of the Japanese imperialists into south Korea. They allege that the Kaya district, the southernmost part of the Korean Peninsula, was an ancient colony of Japan, namely, what they call Mimana. Since there is no historical evidence of that allegation, however, it is obviously an intentional distortion of the facts.

All available records of the early Korean-Japanese relationships indicate that the ancient Koreans crossed the seas to set up a significant number of ministates in Japan, performing outstanding feats in many fields.

1. Korean Settlements in Japan

The extensive Korean settlements in the Japanese archipelago are well documented in a lot of Korean and foreign records, including archaeological excavations conducted in Japan.

Examinations of Yayoi culture which began to spread in Japan around the 3rd century B.C. reveal that its authors were Korean migrants who established Korean states, forming their distinctive culture on a basis of their knowledge of culture in their homeland.

In order to determine the Korean features of Yayoi culture, it is essential to give a correct answer to the question of dwelling sites and tumuli. Specific ways of building dwellings and erecting tumuli are indisputably preserves of cultural characteristic features. Large numbers of tumuli excavated in northern Kyushu and in other western parts of Japan—stone tumuli, stone-box tumuli, and dolmen—have much in common with those in Korea.

Lots of relics found in those tumuli provide definite evidence of the Korean characteristics of Yayoi culture. It is a widely acknowledged historical fact that brass daggers, bronze mirrors, bronze bells, other bronze products and curved jewels were either produced by the Korean settlers or imported from Korea.

Korean-style mountain castles located in various part of Japan, including in western Japan, represent a most potent proof of the Korean colonization of the ancient Japanese islands.

The presence of Korean-style mountain castles is recorded in olden Japanese history books like *Nihon Shoki* (Chronicles of Japan) and *Koziki* (The Records of Ancient Matters). The two books write that the Koreans built Korean-style mountain castles to live in.

Such mountain castles were located in the Island of Kyushu and in various parts of the Island of Honshu, for example, in Izumo and Nara. Their remains are still found in northern Kyushu. Choyama, Raisan and Korai-San are all remains of such mountain castles. *Nihon Shoki* states in clear-cut terms that mountain fortresses were constructed even in the 7th century A.D. on the orders of the Yamato court but their designers and directors were Koreans.

Those mountain castles were among the most illustrative evidences of the extensive and systematic colonization by the Koreans of the Japanese archipelago and bespeak that the Korean colonials formed their own small state.

The Korean aspects of Yayoi culture can be seen in its basis, namely an agricultural economy of rice growing. Examinations of rice husks attached to earthenware and iron ware unearthed in remnants of Yayoi Culture in northern Kyushu disclose an interesting fact that rice was cultivated from the same seeds as in Korea.

The sea routes from the Korean Peninsula to various parts of the Japanese archipelago and the areas where the Korean colonials settled form a sketch of how a new culture, known as Yayoi of Korean origin was spread.

Yayoi culture, starting in northern Kyushu, slowly spread to the southern part of the Island of Kyushu, then across the sea to the westernmost part of the Island of Honshu, its area along the Inland Sea and the Island of Shikoku, and reached the Yamato region, from where the new culture spread to the central and eastern parts of Japan. It is supposed that Yayoi culture reached the Yamato region in about 100 years and arrived in Shizuoka in another 100 years. Legendary stories of Japan and other records show that the new culture was transmitted from western Japan to its eastern parts, an indication that Korea and western Japan (including northern Kyushu) were the origines of Japanese culture throughout the first several centuries A.D.

The Koreans migrated and settled in the islands of Japan by villages. Several villages formed a county, several counties forming a ministate around a mountain fortress. They spoke Korean and followed the Korean customs. Those ministates, calling their new states after the names of the places there they lived.

Legendary stories as narrated by olden books of Japan provide an unmistakable proof of the extensive colonization of the islands.

What Japanese call the most important materials in understanding the ancient Japan are legendary stories: a legend on Amaterasu-omikami or the Sun Goddess, the Izumo myth, and the Tajima-mori (descendent of a Silla prince Chon Il Chang, Amanohboko) legend.

The legend about Amaterasu-omikami is a variant of a myth of the Korean settlers in the Kyushu region in the age of Yayoi. Kyushu was developed by the Korean migrants with high levels of culture. According to *Nihon Shoki*, Amaterasu-omikami, the first ancestor of Japan, descended on Japan from Takama-ga-hara (the high heavenly plain). In ancient Japanese, *ama* (heaven) was frequently used in reference to the sea In short, they called the Korean settlers across the sea from the Korean Peninsula *amano-kamisama* and *amano-hiboko* in order to distinguish the Koreans with high technology from the backward natives.

In contemporary Japanese, *ama* is used to mean the sea. *Ama* people were from a field like the heaven—the Korean Peninsula beyond the sea. Consequently, it is easy to conclude that Takama-ga-hara meant Korea, Grandson of Amaterasu-omikami, Ninigi-no-mikoto, a legend goes, descending from heaven, alighted on the peak of Kushifuru of Takachiho, Hyuga, (now in Miyazaki Prefecture). Of Kushifuru, kushi corresponds to the ancient Korean, *Kuji* for the rice's place, the summit of North Mountain as observed in *Samguk Yusa* (Legends and History of the Three Kingdoms of Ancient Korea). In brief, the legend is adapted from a story how the Koreans settled in that area.

To take the example of the Izumo myth. Its hero, Susano-ono-mikoto, *Nihon Shoki*, writes, came from the Kingdom of Silla. As well illustrated in *Samguk Yusa*, Silla and Izumo had heavy traffic of people and commodities by sea. It is also common knowledge that a great number of ancient Korean relics are located in the Izumo area. All told, the story of Susano-ono-mikoto coming from Silla suggests the migration of Silla people to the Izumo area.

The serpent Yamata-no-orochi (with 8 heads) the hero is credited with having triumphed over is a Korean mountain fortress. The fortress built on the mountain top looked like a dreadful serpent with so many heads from distant places.

A legend of Tajima-mori, a descendent of a Silla king, centering around Tajima (present Hyogo Prefecture), is a story of a powerful family clan in the Yamato court.

Those days, two books, *Sankwochih* (Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms of Ancient China) and *Houhanshu* (the History of the Later Han) write that many ministates existed in the Japanese archipelago. Around the beginning of the Christian Era, some 100 ministates were in Kyushu and other western parts of Japan and they were reorganized into 30 states in the third century A.D., including not a few Korean states.

Starting in the third century B.C., the Koreans colonized Japan and became its developers and transmitters of advanced culture. With them came the dawn of Japanese history.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Dog" By Chang Sun (1676-1759)

Short Story:

Happiness (5)

By Sok Yun Ki

(Continued from the previous issue)

A few days later I received a notification that my Party transfer papers had arrived.

I went to the county Party office. There were quite a number of people waiting. I was among them in the hall, looking at the slogans on the walls. Suddenly a voice behind me said: "Look! Isn't that Comrade Sin Hyong Jin?"

It was the county Party chairman who was returning from some business. I had met him but very briefly when I went to report my arrival. As I said, it was a very brief encounter, as he had some sort of meeting to attend. Yet, he even remembered my name and called to me like an old friend.

I learned that he had been quite a scaffold worker in old days. And it seems there was hardly any construction site where he had failed to make appearance. He is now greying at the temples, a man of impressive stature. He is a jolly sort of man and likes to joke.

"How are you, Comrade Chairman?"

"Fine, thanks. Otherwise, I would have gone to see you, dear doctor. Well, what brings you here?"

He shook hands warmly with me. And I told him I was there for my transfer papers, but the Party chairman—evidently thinking of something else, unexpectedly shot a question at me, in a somewhat serious tone.

"I hear Comrade Sung Jae was very ill on the holiday. Is it true?" I had not the slightest idea what he was talking about. In the first place, who was this Sung Jae? I had never heard of him. For a moment, I thought he meant one of my patients, and was rebuking me for something I had done or neglected to do. I ran over all the patients—one by one—in my mind. There was no one by that name. Besides, there had been no serious case on the holiday, among either in-patients or out-patients. Yet, I knew that the Party chairman was not a person who would joke about a thing like that.

I was simply perplexed and did not know how to answer. I was relieved when the registration window called out my name. Like a person saved from some great calamity, I answered in full voice.

"Here I am!"

The county Party chairman knew that I should not be detained and started walking away.

"Well, they are calling you. When you're through, please come to my office. I wanted to see you anyway," he called back.

I did not feel quite at ease when I knocked at his office. A notion that I had done something wrong somewhere would not leave me. But, no matter how hard I tried, I simply could not remember this person Sung Jae. Maybe he was talking about some one before my coming here, I thought. Or, maybe a wrong name altogether. But very unlikely. The Party chairman simply would not make that kind of mistake.

I found the chairman talking with an agitation department man. Presently their conversation was over and the chairman told him:

"Please bring over the radio. I mean Comrade Sung Jae's. Perhaps we can ask the doctor here to take it to him."

It seemed things were getting more complicated. When the man left the room, the chairman turned to me asking about my work and everything.

He wanted to know if I was feeling at home in the new surroundings, how I liked the dormitory, and if my studies were coming along all right. When I told him I am quite all right, he gave a dubious, faint smile.

"I guess I understand why you speak that way. No one is very happy after he has lost his loved ones. But we cannot afford to grieve over it. Perhaps you should have a home of your own again. Of course, that is up to you, but I rather think it would be better for you and for your work, too. When that happens... Well, tell me about your research programmes. How are they coming along?"

I told him everything that I was doing, not that it was much. Moreover, there was nothing that I could tell him in concrete terms, nothing beyond plans in general terms. I wanted to hear his advice. But, listening to me, he became quite excited.

"Well, that sounds good. Of course, I know little about those things, but I can say this much—it seems what you are doing is one that scientists of the Party should tackle and bring to success. The American devils crushed many bones of our young men. And many cases have been pronounced incurable.

"You know what people used to say. A hunch-back will be a hunch-back even in the other world. But if you can do something for them, it would be simply wonderful. I must say, it will be a slap in their face for the Yankees. I bet the old saying speaks of pains and sufferings the people had to endure. Sung Jae is in the same boat, too. According to what you're saying means even he might be cured. Right? How wonderful it would be!"

As the chairman's voice became more agitated, I became more uneasy. It is true I had started my studies because my thoughts ran along that line. But how clear and simple the chairman's words were. Me? All my ideas were vague as if wrapped in mist, and not of such a grand scale. Then, he linked his words with a person calling Sung Jae. Awkward was not the word. Whether he read my thoughts, I don't know, but out popped the question again:

"Well, how is Sung Jae, by the way? Is he any better?"

"I'm sorry but I don't think I know exactly whom you are talking about. You don't mean Kim Sung Su in ward No. 8?"

At my mumbling, he frowned.

"Kim Sung Su? I mean Sung Jae, Comrade Ok Ju's husband!"

"What? Ok Ju's husband? I thought..."

Well, if ever there was a thunder bolt out of the blue sky, that was one. I just sat there dumbfounded like a person who'd received a strong punch on the head. What did he mean by a husband of a single girl?

The Party chairman could not believe his ears when I confessed my ignorance of this person. He just fixed his eyes on me for some minutes before turning the other way. He seemed greatly displeased. I did not know what to do with myself; I was sitting on pins and needles. The worst part of it was this—where had I bungled; what blunder had I made? I could not tell.

I sat there with my head hanging low in shame. The voice of the chairman again. I could sense he was not in a jovial mood, still less joking. He spoke in a most serious tone. Sometimes his voice was filled with pain sometimes, heavy and severe.

"So in the last analysis you know nothing about him. I'm really sorry to learn this. I guess it is all my fault again. After all, you have been here only three weeks or so then there was a holiday too. So, I suppose, it is altogether possible for you not to know all this. Of cours, I should have told you about it, at least I should have done that.

"Of course reports on our work came to me repeatedly, which I was glad to hear. As a matter of fact, I was planning to go to see you one of these days, but there was always something popping up that kept me from going. I kept telling myself, tomorrow for sure. Well, I guess that's why I make slips. That's why I have to make self-criticism so often. So I've slipped again."

His words were most painful to me. If he had struck me, it would have been better. I wished the ground would swallow me up. After a short pause he continued:

"Comrade Hyong Jin, you and I must know this. To do anything—let be it study or some project—we have to know people whom we work with. Particularly, persons like Ok Ju and Sung Jae.

"I imagine if you stay longer you will be hearing a lot of things. But it is important for the Party members to have a correct understanding of people whom they are dealing with. You should not depend on rumors that fly into your office. We must think more about people. All Party members, particularly, a person like you, a doctor, and like me, a Party worker, must imbue ourselves with Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideas, his penetrating solicitude for man."

The agitation department man returned with a portable radio still packed. The Party chairman receive it with a broad smile, unpacked the carton and took out the radio. He gave it a look-over. I saw at once it was a good radio.

"I had meant to get a good radio for him long ago, but not until now had I been able to find one. It would have been easier to get a bigger one, but it would have been very clumsy for him. After all, he is bed-ridden. Would you mind taking it to him when you go?"

(To be continued)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Jan. 30

* Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, met Kim Il Hun, DPRK ambassador to Mongolia. Noting that the main obstacle to the reunification of the country, the greatest national desire of the Korean people, is the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea, the President voiced full support to the just struggle of the DPRK government and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Feb. 2

* A delegation of Pictorial Korea headed by Han Bom Jik left Pyongyang by air for the Soviet Union.

Feb. 4

* A protocol on commodity exchange for 1980 between the governments of the DPRK and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang.

* Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic met O Ung Gwon, ambassador of the DPRK to Poland. Pointing out that the friendly relations between Korea and Poland are developing favourably, the President said: the party and government of Poland invariably support the consistent policy of the WPK and the government of the DPRK for the realisation of national reunification in a peaceful way without any outside interference.

Feb. 5

* James S.A.K. Oporia-Ekwaro, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the government of the DPRK and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic for 1980 was signed in Budapest.

* Georges-Andre Chevallaz, President of the Confederation of Switzerland met Chin Chun Guk, ambassador of the DPRK to Switzerland. The President expressed his satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Switzerland and Korea and said that Switzerland hoped for the earliest realisation of Korea's reunification.

Feb. 7

* Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic met Sin In Ha, ambassador of the DPRK, at the latter's request. The Ambassador conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

* Sin Byong Chol, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Burundi, presented his credentials to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the host country. Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Burundi and Korea strengthening and developing day by day, the Burundi President expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for national reunification.

Feb. 8

* Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia met Ryu Man Bok, ambassador of the DPRK to Gambia. The President expressed his hope for an early reunification of Korea.

Feb. 9

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Feb. 11

* A plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1980-1981 was signed in Pyongyang.

Feb. 12

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by plane for the German Democratic Republic to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Commission of the DPRK and the GDR. (KCNA)

Korean Cultural History:

Cultural Heritage of Kochoson (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Among the relics unearthed from the tumuli of the latter period of Kochoson were fittings of vehicles, an evidence that vehicles were widely used in those days (mainly by the aristocrats).

The vehicles were not buried as they were. Their important fittings only were buried as they were taken to pieces in such a way that it is impossible to restore them to the original state.

The fittings such as yoke bars and sunshades were elaborate in the terms of technique and art.

The vehicles were presumed to be original in shape and gorgeous.

Kinds of horse gears were also exhumed. All the unearthed artifacts—ornaments, daily commodities, weapons and horse-trappings—were products of high levels of technical art, a proof that culture of Kochoson reached fairely advanced levels.

After the ruin of Kochoson, its cultural heritage was preserved and developed, as proved by the facts that indigenous artifacts were found in the remains before and after of the anno Domini.

The remains of the 1st century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D. excavated all over the northeastern area of Korea centering Pyongyang show that the surviving people of Kochoson developed the frouture, while maintaining their own political influence.

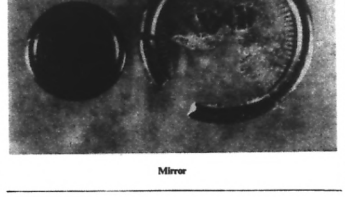
It was represented by the Tosong-dong remain of Rakrang district, Pyongyang. The length of a side of its rampart was over 200 m.

Other remains were: at Songhyon-ri, Onchon county, South Pyongan Province; Chitap-ri Hwangan county, North Hwanghae Province; Unsong-ri, Unryul county, South Hwanghae Province; and Chongsan-ri, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province.

The scale of those remains was smaller than that of Rakrang. Those remains were confirmed as culture of the surviving people who succeeded the heritage of Kochoson.

The tumuluses unearthed in those areas assumed forms of wooden coffins, wooden long-frame coffins and brick-built rooms.

Wooden coffins were widely used in the 1st century B.C. At first, one corpse was buried in a wooden coffin and later, a couple was buried in the same coffin.



Mirror

A typical wooden coffin was recently excavated at Chongpaekdong, Rakrang district, Pyongyang. Pots and bronze vessels were discovered at No. 8 grave of the Chongpaekdong tombs. They indicated a high-level of casting technique.

A necklace discovered at No. 37 grave of Pyongpaekdong tomb was varicolored, its quality was good and its shape finished.

Wooden long-frame coffins were used in the 1st century A.D. From wooden long-frame coffins many artifacts were discovered. Among the artifacts are lacquered vessels, bronze vessels, earthen ware, weapons and ornaments. They include objects of advanced craftwork.

Remarkable is a golden sash clip with a dragon pattern on it, excavated from Sokam-ri No. 9 grave. This sash clip is made of a gold thread-trimmed golden plate on which a dragon is carved. A dragon is ornamented by gilding and tens of jewels. This was the most elegant among the excavated objects of craftwork so far.

From 2nd or 3rd centuries A.D. brick-built rooms were used for burial. Those tombs were made in tunnels. Previous two forms were made in pits.

Similar forms of brick-built rooms were also used during the age of Koguryo.

Mirrors are one of the masterpieces of craftwork of Kochoson. They are made of nickel and round in shape. The ornaments of its reverse side are unique and excellent. The reverse side of the mirror is fringed with a half circular pattern and inside the half circular are delicate designs. Carved on the reverse side are thousands of subtle parallel lines and hundreds of isosceles triangles. The pattern is elaborate and beautiful. This is indicative of a developed technique of geometrical figures.

A frontlet made of gold and copper indicates an advanced graphic technique. Cloud pattern is carved on the right and left of the surface and between the cloud pattern an animal figure is carved.

The culture of Kochoson became the foundation of the culture of the three kingdoms.

(To be continued)

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